

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1883.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## GEORGIA MELONS.

Meeting of the South Georgia  
\*Truck Farmers' Association.

THOMASVILLE FULL OF MELON MEN.

Who Debate Freely the Obstacles and  
Needs of the Business.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS DENOUNCED.

And Accused of Cornering the  
Shipments of Shippers.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF POOR RETURNS

Alleged to be Due to Poor Products and  
Bad Management.

BUT ALL HAVE HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

And Propose to Plant Heavier  
Than Ever Next Year.

THE CONSTITUTION FULLY INDORSED.

And Mr. Grady Complimented as the  
Friend of South Georgia.

The convention of truck farmers held yesterday in Thomasville, was remarkable for its good attendance and the earnestness of its members. Called together, as it was, for the interchange of opinions, the members very frankly stated the obstacles which they had encountered, and while severe, in some cases, upon railroads and commission men, their criticisms will have the effect of correcting abuses next year. The result of the deliberations was that 4000 returns, compared with previous years, rewarded the labor of the present year. The cause for this was to be found in the bad seasons, which gave an inferior crop, and the shipping of much worthless product to the markets. That all present will increase their acreage next year, shows that they see success ahead. The resolutions passed complimentary to this CONSTITUTION are fully appreciated. In this, as in all other enterprises, it has been the policy of this CONSTITUTION to foster development that Georgians might thrive. In all that is calculated to make Georgia great and rich this CONSTITUTION is deeply concerned. The following special dispatch gives the full story of the convention:

**The South Georgia Truck Growers.**  
Special Dispatch to the Constitution.  
THOMASVILLE, September 6.—The Georgia Fruit and Melon Growers' association met here in the city hall at 10 o'clock today, President W. R. Talley presiding. The secretary being absent, Mr. D. C. Ashley, of Valdosta, was elected temporary secretary. There was a good attendance of members and the body is fully determined to grasp the business in hand, and dispose of it in a business-like way. In the discussions that took place, the members spoke their minds freely, and denounced what they considered the hindrances and obstacles to success in their business. The watermelon crop and its sale was discussed more extensively than the vegetable crop.

**THE ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.**  
The business of the day was opened by the election of Mr. Talley to the presidency and the election of Mr. D. C. Ashley, of Valdosta, as permanent secretary for the ensuing year. On motion of Mr. J. A. Dasher, a committee was appointed to prepare a programme of business. The chair appointed Messrs. J. A. Dasher, A. F. Perkins, R. A. Peoples, J. R. Forrester, Captain G. R. McCree, and Mr. J. M. Callaway. The committee retired to prepare its report, and while they were out Mr. Mallett moved the appointment of an executive committee. A short discussion over the matter arose, and action on it was deferred until a later hour. Three very handsome pears, of a new variety, was exhibited by Mr. Varnado. They were called the Pfeiffer, and have lately been brought to this country from New Jersey, where they have been grown for ten years. They do well here and grow rapidly. Mr. Varnado stated that they were a hybrid between the Bartlett and the Sand pear, and a half brother to the LeConte. He has several trees three years old that are bearing some. It is a September fruit.

**BUSINESS REPORTED.**  
The committee of business reported the following programme:  
1. Enrollment of new members.  
2. Experience meeting.  
3. Talks by railroad men.  
4. Appointment of the following committees: Executive, transportation, and on refrigerator cars. On motion of Mr. W. H. Hagan, the report was adopted. Mr. Bryan addressed the meeting, telling the invitation of Mr. E. M. Buner, of the Gulf house, to have the members dine with him at 7 o'clock. On motion of Colonel Bennett, the thanks of the association were extended for the invitation, which was accepted.

The following new members were enrolled:  
JAMES BOGGS, Mitchell;  
J. O. WILKINSON, Valdosta;  
J. J. BALDWIN, Quitman;  
CHARLES CARROLL, Ousley;  
JAMES TYSON, Quitman;  
CHARLES W. DUNCAN, Quitman;  
J. W. WILLIS, Ousley;  
T. W. WILLIS, Ousley;  
L. L. VARNADO, L. C. VARNADO, and J. A. VARNADO, Thomasville;  
A. BERT WINTER, Thomasville;  
C. JONES, Valdosta;  
W. M. WILLIS, Ousley;  
J. H. ANSLEY, Thomasville;  
HENRY HOLLAND and JAMES HOLLAND, Ousley;  
M. A. MYRICK, Valdosta;  
B. S. ANSLEY, Thomasville;  
H. J. MOSELY and B. E. MOSELY, Valdosta.  
The railroad men present were elected members. They were:  
J. M. BROWN, Western and Atlantic;  
J. A. SAMS, Nashville and Chattanooga;  
W. C. WALLACE, Louisville and Nashville;  
C. E. HARMON, Western and Atlantic;  
D. H. ELLIOTT, Savannah, Florida and Western.  
They returned thanks in short speeches for the compliment, and promised to do all in their power to further the interests of the fruit growers.

**EXPERIENCE OF JUDGE PEOPLES.**  
At the conclusion of the enrollment of names Judge Peoples was called on to relate his experience. He stated that he had been called to attend what he supposed should be called a mourner's meeting. However, the committee had called it an experience meeting, and he would relate his. He said that he had not made by considerable the money he ex-

pected to clear. He had planted 6,000 cabbages which he figured on for ten cents each, or six hundred dollars for the acre. He got seventy dollars for them. He had planted eighteen acres in Irish potatoes, but made nothing. He had put the land in corn, however, and would come out all right. He had planted ten acres in cucumbers, and made \$235. He had planted one hundred and ten acres in melons and had sold \$40 worth. As to his general experience, he said that the Constitution had sold that in Lowndes county they lost made \$60,000. He said he thought that was a third too much, and that \$40,000 was the real figure. The estimate alluded to was not that of THE CONSTITUTION, but was furnished, in response to a request, by Mr. R. Y. Lane, banker, of Valdosta, through whose hands the money was paid, and we believe it to be correct.—Eos. Con. J. He said that, under the present state of affairs, the railroads got 70 per cent of the receipts, the commission merchants 17, and the grower 13. He charged the railroads with taking on extra freights after the melons started. He said a good deal about stealing on the roads, and estimated that 10 per cent of the crop went that way. The cars are broken into en route. He attributed these losses to carelessness on the part of the roads. He recited instances where 1,100 melons had been shipped in a car and only 600 or 650 reached their destination.

**"CORNERING" CHARGES AGAINST CINCINNATI.**  
He said that the commission merchants of Cincinnati had formed a syndicate, and every morning they would meet and set the value on the carloads of melons that they would remit the shippers, and then sell the melons with an additional profit for themselves. He said that the growers must have lower freight rates, and he charged on melons than corn, and yet melons came in at a time when freight was short.

Mr. Blackshear stated that he believed the stealing was done by the commission merchants. Judge Peoples did not think so. He thought the melons were stolen en route.

Mr. Dasher stated that a friend of his was visiting central Kentucky, and was told by the young men there that they would not use any of the melons that they had sent from the cars passing through. That was at Nicholasville, on the Cincinnati Southern. He related several instances where the cars had gone into market 400 or 500 short. Mr. Dasher went on to relate that how, on the heel of the season, freight was demanded in advance by the northern lines, and that, he said, was a breach of faith. He spoke of the facilities for handling and stated that the growers had tried to have facilities or quit the business.

Mr. Mallett stated that he had had the same experience with the stealing that he had. The Cincinnati Southern cars were broken into, yet they were the best cars. On one occasion he had been charged \$120.00 freight, when the rate was only \$105.00. He could get no return, and mentioned the sort of thing as one of the abuses that would have to be corrected. He objected to the unlocked cars, and said that the growers should demand locked cars. He said that under the present arrangement, melons are shipped at the shippers' cost, and there is no recovery for the stealing on the way. He said the melon business was the largest sort of thing for the roads, and they could afford to encourage and foster it, and to accommodate the growers.

Mr. T. J. Stephens said that he had shipped to various towns. Some had paid and some had not. In speaking of the stealing he said that a car would be robbed of 100 to 200 melons by the time it reached Atlanta. He stated he had made this year about \$100 on sixteen acres of melons and that he had lost five car loads that had not been paid for. He had no complaints, and a little on cucumbers, but nothing on potatoes. He also recited many instances of stealing en route.

**A GOOD SUGGESTION.**  
Mr. Callaway, of Mitchell county, favored having a general distribution agent in Atlanta, such as Mr. Joseph M. Brown could be, who could attend to the distribution of the melons so as not to overstock the markets.

Mr. Peoples suggested that it would be a good idea if the railroads would make the commission merchants give receipts for the cars, stating the condition in which they are received by them.

Mr. Sanford gave his experience. He did not make any money of consequence. It was a bad year all the way round. He made no money on either cabbages, cucumbers or Irish potatoes. He had come out about even on watermelons. He said that melons were handled too loosely, and he had come to the conclusion the proper way to ship was to tender the melons to the railroad agent and make him count them. He thought that policy to be the best.

B. F. Melton, of Mitchell county, made a few remarks. He thought the whole thing was badly managed. He thought that the bad crop and the road and by the commission merchants. He also favored shipping only the best melons.

Mr. Stevens said, in reference to the prepayment of freight, that it would hurt the poor men, who could not raise the money.

**A SATISFIED TRUCKER.**  
Mr. John Brooks, of Quitman, was called on to relate his experience. He said that he did not have much to report. He had no complaints to make against the railroads and the commission men. He had seen melons packed in the cars that would be broken, and the cars leaking before they left the shipping station. A great many men hire their melons packed, and thus it happens, that they are badly packed. He had seen melons shipped that were damaged, and he was not surprised that they secured nothing for them. He had always realized a good profit on his melons because he always sold only fine ones. He thought the shippers were at fault in a great many instances. He was in favor of guaranteeing the freight. He gave some interesting figures to show that while poor melons glut the markets, good ones are never a drop. His idea was not to try to raise more than one or two hundred melons on an acre. On the subject of manures, he said, home made manures were the best for watermelons. He concluded by saying he had made money on melons and had no complaint to make. He said he felt 100 per cent more hopeful about next year's crop.

Mr. Sanford related that the hucksters of the northern cities had combined to control the market, and something would have to be done about that score. They buy up the melons and refuse to buy more until they have sold out at rather exorbitant rates.

**WOULD CROSS THE OCEAN.**  
Dr. Coon favored chartering three steamships and turning some of the melons into London and Liverpool and Paris. Each ship would carry 100,000 melons, and it would take three weeks to go there and back. He thought that a market would be found, and the melons would be landed in a more satisfactory condition. The meeting then adjourned, and the members proceeded to the Gulf house for dinner.

**The Afternoon Session.**  
ADDRESS BY MR. TALLEY.  
By common consent it was arranged that, when the convention was called to order in the afternoon the first business should be an address by President Talley, and Captain McCree. Accordingly, when the body met at three o'clock, Mr. Talley was called upon and responded as follows: This year has been to me the most disastrous since I have been in the melon business. This is my eighth year in the business, and it is the first year in the eight that I failed to make any money. This year I have made none, but have lost none. I attribute the fail-

ture to anything, else. I had chances to get it home at prices sufficient to make money, but thinking I could do better by shipping, I shipped and lost. I felt eventually into the hands of the commission man, and he just gobbled up my returns and sent me the commission, instead of taking the commission and sending me the returns. There was a car shipped to Chicago the second of last week, and it was netted \$175.00, and mine netted \$28.77. I had refused \$175.00 for my car, but I got better returns on that car than any other. The commission merchant just gobbled the whole thing up. As regards transportation, our facilities now are so much superior to what they were when I went into the business that I cannot complain. When I first went into the business it was \$175.00 or \$180.00 per car to Chicago; now it is \$104.50. Then \$100.00 would carry my car to Nashville, now \$90.00 or \$70.00. Then I paid \$70.00 to Atlanta, now I pay \$43.00, showing that the rate has been decreasing since I went into the business. Mr. McCree and I went into it the same year. I know that there are some things that can be done by the transportation companies for us yet, and I have come to-day respectfully asking these transportation companies to help us. We have helped them this year more than we have helped ourselves, but I do not think there is a bid upon which they can haul our melons cheaper than they have hauled them before, and I think they will take the thing in hand and give us some understanding by our next meeting, which will be before we plant the next season's crop. As regards our mode of preparing our melons for market, I speak of melons merely because I plant nothing else, I may say a word. I have been a close observer now for the eight years that I have been in business. The first three years they used decks and then we had little complaint. As for the slatted door arrangement all of us who have tried it, know how difficult it is to nail the last slat on the car. I saw this year several cars that perhaps had not traveled twenty miles where they were already suffering from this careless loading. I have seen numerous instances where those slats were down at one end, showing improper nailing of the slats. I have seen cars go by with the doors wide open, and one day I came near having an accident while trying to close an open door of a moving car. Another thing is the improper packing. I have seen men that were hired to pack cars, that I would let stay for five minutes in a car of mine. They want to take the melons and throw them down so they would hit between or on top of other melons, and burst them. You take a melon and drop it, and you can hardly eat it in five minutes from that time. Thus you see the cause for the losses by rotten melons. It is from the fact that they are improperly handled from the starting point. I think, gentlemen, that we need at home a reformation, as well as need in transportation, and with the commission men. But I do think in the commission men there is the greatest need for improvement. I think, gentlemen, I have said enough to give my ideas upon the subject. I desire for us and the railroad companies to pull together. We have made a great deal of money for them, and the truck business has been a great help to some of us. I will say that the watermelon business paid me out of debt when I had failed on cotton, and I think there are chances for us in the future to make money on our truck melons. [Applause.]

**CAPTAIN MCCREE'S SPEECH.**  
Captain McCree was called on and said that he had shared all that had been said by Mr. Talley, and that he had no more to add. He said that this year he had a great deal of experience, but had made little money. He said with all its drawbacks, this should be regarded as a boom to the section. He said the railroads had done all they agreed to do, and the fault was not with them. They have done well south of the Ohio. He said he was satisfied in numbers of instances it would have paid to have a great deal of the melons and shipped only two-thirds, sending only the best. He said this year's crop was the poorest he had ever seen. They had size enough, but were poor in quality. A better season, he said, would have made better melons. He said the truck business was comparatively small, but was increasing. He had not made anything on his truck. In speaking of shipping melons he did not know whether or not it was better to ship melons on deck in close cars, or whether it was better to ship them in open cars. He did not get a car with a slatted door, he would close the solid door and secure it. He believed the damage that way would be less than the loss the other way. He spoke of the difficulty of getting honest commission men, and that there were several cities he would not ship to on that account. He had always fared well with his truck, but would not ship to Baltimore or Philadelphia. He said that another year the truck and melon business would be greater, and the future of the business he considered bright and promising.

**A CLEARING HOUSE IN ATLANTA.**  
He had not dispaired. He favored a clearing house in Atlanta to give direction to shippers. He attributed the losses of this year to the bad crop and bad management. He said he believed the problem would be solved to the satisfaction of the railroads and the truckers. His address impressed all with this earnestness, inspired new hope in the breasts of the more tender-hearted members.

**THE RAILROAD MEN.**  
The railroad men were called on and responded. Mr. Elliott, of the Savannah, Florida and Western, made a short and interesting address. He thought the rate was low as could be, as it is but a fraction above the cost of transportation. He said the outlook appeared promising to him. He explained how the excess charges were made. It is due to the fact that on some of the lines 20,000 pounds is a carload, while on others it is 24,000 pounds. Mr. Joseph M. Brown, of the Western and Atlantic road, made an interesting talk. He said it was impossible to forward the second season's crop by passenger trains. The trains on his road go with six coaches and three sleepers, and that is as much as they can carry. He favored having a distributing office in Atlanta.

Mr. Sams, of the Louisville and Nashville, made a lengthy address in defense of his road, and made a good impression on the convention.

Mr. Wallace, of the Louisville and Nashville, made an interesting talk on packing, etc. They pack in close cars in two feet of straw.

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
The following executive committee was appointed: Messrs. McCree of Lowndes, Perkins of Brooks, Sanford of Thomas, Curry of Decatur, Callaway of Mitchell, and Forrester of Dougherty.

The following committee on transportation and distribution was appointed: Messrs. McNeal, Peoples and Dasher.

**THE MEETING TO THE CONSTITUTION.**  
Judge Perkins introduced the following, which was passed:  
Whereas, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been instant in season and out of season in its endeavors to promote the interests of the melon and truck growers of south Georgia, it is hereby

Resolved, By the South Georgia Truck Growers' association, that our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to THE CONSTITUTION for the interest it has shown in our behalf, which interest is the more conspicuous by contrast with the course of some other journals.

Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed, and sent to Mr. H. W. Grady, of THE CONSTITUTION, who has been most zealous in his efforts in our behalf.

**THE ADJOURNMENT.**  
The convention then adjourned to meet at Quitman, on the first Thursday of February. The adjournment was taken.

tendance was about one hundred members, and all were in good spirits over the prospect.

**Expressions of Opinion.**

The following expressions were caught on the fly: Judge Hopkins said: "I have not tried trucking yet, and I have had no experience in the business, but I have been so favorably impressed that I intend to try it. I believe it is the best I can do on the experience of my neighbors."

Mr. Sanford said: "I made something on melons and lost on my truck, but I shall try again. One failure can't scare me off, for one experiment of this sort can't prove that truck farming is or is not a money-making business. I have the experience to help me on. You can count me."

Mr. Blackshear said: "Truck farming is market gardening, whether it is done in Thomas county or in the shadow of a great city. It takes skill, care, experience. We have just started the business, and of course, could not be expected to bring it to a perfect success the first year. An well pleased with the experiment, and have no doubt of its ultimate success. I will, therefore, continue to plant until the question is thoroughly solved, and that, I believe, is the feeling of those who have tried it. We simply do not propose to give up."

J. R. Forrester said: "In my opinion the planting of melons for northern and western markets will prove the salvation of this section of the state. I have made this season above all expenses fully. You may take it as my opinion that this industry will continue to prove a blessing to this portion of the state. The matter of distribution should be carefully considered. There ought to be some improvement in this regard."

**WILL QUINTILLE HIS WORK.**  
Mr. J. A. Dasher of Valdosta, said: "My crop of truck this season consisted of melons and Irish potatoes. I realized good returns for both. I sold thirty-five bushels of melons at \$7.00 per car, 1000 on melons. I did not plant any other truck. I have made preparations to plant two hundred acres next season, and expect to realize over five times as much money. The want of proper distribution and the worst seasons we have ever had, has caused a poor yield and a consequent falling off in profits. With such an unfavorable season as the one just closed, we cannot unreasonably expect the result to be better than this. Our farmers will secure handsome and satisfactory returns another year, and are satisfied the enterprise is a paying one, and I shall continue to engage in it."

G. R. McCree gives the following: "The cry that the truck business has proven a failure, has no foundation whatever in fact. True, several parties without experience went into the enterprise, expecting to realize fancy profits. Of course, they were disappointed. My profit for this year will not compare with the past season, but this is due to the unprecedented bad seasons and other potent causes. I have the greatest faith in the future of this industry, and will continue to give it my time. The break had to come at some time and just as well this year as another. I am confident this year's experience will have beneficial effect. My potatoes brought me about eight dollars, and this is the worst season I have ever encountered. Of course the poor seasons caused an inferior yield."

**A CAUSE OF SURPRISE.**  
"You would be surprised to hear the amount of worthless stuff shipped this year. The only surprise to me is that shippers expected anything at all. I shall plant cucumbers, melons, and perhaps other truck next season. With ordinary seasons and a reduction of freight, planters will raise better stuff and shippers will send only the best of the crop to market. There will be a greater acreage in both vegetable and melon crops, and by the use of proper discretion as to packing, shipping, etc., those engaged in the business will be satisfied with the result."

Messrs. Perdue and Prais, of Quitman, say they are satisfied with their crop of this season. They planted one acre in cabbages and realized \$50 profit; twenty acres in melons and realized \$3,000 profit. They are satisfied, and will plant cabbage and melons next season on a larger scale.

J. C. Wisenbaker said: "I planted this year melons and Irish potatoes. Owing to the bad season, the yield was much smaller than usual, but I got good returns for both crops. I am making preparations for an increased acreage next season. The truck farmers have no reason to be discouraged. Next year they will go into the business better equipped in every way. My profits for the season just closed will amount to about \$2,500."

W. T. Thomas said: "I had only ten acres in melons this year, and I made about \$300 net. I think truck farming will pay and believe there will be a much greater acreage planted next year."

R. T. Middleton said: "I did not go into the truck business as large as my neighbors, but I am perfectly satisfied. I made about \$250 on my melons. I will plant more extensively next season. I have yet to hear of a man who planted this year who will not go into the business next season."

**VEGETABLE TRAINS FOR NEXT YEAR.**

Mr. Elliott, the first railroad man to encourage truckers, said:  
"We appreciate thoroughly the need of quick transit for vegetables and the importance of sending a few crates through just as quickly as a carload. I am just back from Atlanta where I went to organize a system of through vegetable cars. Everything is ready and next season we will run them."

"What will be the plan?"  
"We will have one or more cars carried daily by every stage over our road to the Savannah to Atlanta. At each station they will take on what vegetables or berries are waiting for them and they will be hurried on through to the west on our fastest freight schedule."

"Suppose the cars are not filled?"  
"We'll send them on anyhow. If a car gets only ten crates we will look it up and hurry it forward. We may run our vegetable trains at a loss the first year, but the second season will make it up. We believe south Georgia is the garden spot and that we can build up as much of a trade in vegetables and berries as in melons."

"Will you have refrigerator cars?"  
"Yes. We have been studying that question very closely. We have agreed the refrigerator car used on the Pennsylvania road are the best in the world and will use it. It will take only one case of ice (3,000 pounds) between Jacksonville and Chicago. The early shipments will not need refrigerating, but the later will. We expect to carry solid cars of refrigerated strawberries into Cincinnati next season six weeks before berries are ripe up there. Strawberry culture has paid down here even with the imperfect shipping arrangements. It will pay much better next season."

**THEY WANT TO RENT.**  
Mr. Rountree said to me on the subject of renting land for trucking next season.  
"A large proportion of the land on which trucking is done is rented for this season. It will not do to plant truck on land more than two years in succession. It must then be given over to other crops for a year or two."

"Does the trucking leave the land poor?"  
"No. It is unsuitable for truck for a season or so, but it is better for other crops than before the truck was put on it. You see to make it bring good truck, it has to be fertilized highly. This leaves it richer than it was, and in better fix for cotton or grain."

"Is the renting for next year lively?"  
"I think there are double as many acres rented now for next season as there was this time last year. The price remains about the same and ranges from \$2.50 and over for the season. Land that is more than one mile from the railroad is considered out of the truck area."

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE DISASTER TO COMMERCE  
LIKELY TO HAPPEN.

England Opposed to a Conflict Between France and China.—Active Military Movements of the Chinese in the Province of Yunnan.—The Evacuation of the Province of Yunnan.

LONDON, September 6.—The correspondent at Hong Kong telegraphs that he had an interview with Viceroy Chang. His son has just arrived to take charge of southern China. The viceroy admitted that a considerable number of troops were massing on the frontier of Tonquin, but said none had been ordered to cross the frontier although many deserted to the black flag every day. He declared that China would not sanction the new treaty, and that the French must make proper arrangements with Marquis Tseng or war would be inevitable. He thought the French seizure of Chinese customs would not materially hurt China, as they are mostly hypocritical to English bankers. A private letter from Peking says Li Hung Chang is really in favor of a peaceable solution of the difficulty with France, while the intrigues who surround the court are urgent in their cry for war. Prince Kung, one of the conservative members of the government, expresses the opinion that war will be a signal for a number of outbreaks in the empire. The emperor is reported to be even fearful for the permanence of the dynasty, and is inclined to favor such measures as will keep peace. The Standard's London correspondent says the people of China seem to have little fear of the result of a war with France, and believe the Chinese troops are well equipped for the most improved discipline of their forces, the nation is far better able to cope with a foreign enemy than now.

Mr. J. A. Dasher of Valdosta, said: "My crop of truck this season consisted of melons and Irish potatoes. I realized good returns for both. I sold thirty-five bushels of melons at \$7.00 per car, 1000 on melons. I did not plant any other truck. I have made preparations to plant two hundred acres next season, and expect to realize over five times as much money. The want of proper distribution and the worst seasons we have ever had, has caused a poor yield and a consequent falling off in profits. With such an unfavorable season as the one just closed, we cannot unreasonably expect the result to be better than this. Our farmers will secure handsome and satisfactory returns another year, and are satisfied the enterprise is a paying one, and I shall continue to engage in it."

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"We will have one or more cars carried daily by every stage over our road to the Savannah to Atlanta. At each station they will take on what vegetables or berries are waiting for them and they will be hurried on through to the west on our fastest freight schedule."

"Suppose the cars are not filled?"  
"We'll send them on anyhow. If a car gets only ten crates we will look it up and hurry it forward. We may run our vegetable trains at a loss the first year, but the second season will make it up. We believe south Georgia is the garden spot and that we can build up as much of a trade in vegetables and berries as in melons."

"Will you have refrigerator cars?"  
"Yes. We have been studying that question very closely. We have agreed the refrigerator car used on the Pennsylvania road are the best in the world and will use it. It will take only one case of ice (3,000 pounds) between Jacksonville and Chicago. The early shipments will not need refrigerating, but the later will. We expect to carry solid cars of refrigerated strawberries into Cincinnati next season six weeks before berries are ripe up there. Strawberry culture has paid down here even with the imperfect shipping arrangements. It will pay much better next season."

**THEY WANT TO RENT.**  
Mr. Rountree said to me on the subject of renting land for trucking next season.  
"A large proportion of the land on which trucking is done is rented for this season. It will not do to plant truck on land more than two years in succession. It must then be given over to other crops for a year or two."

"Does the trucking leave the land poor?"  
"No. It is unsuitable for truck for a season or so, but it is better for other crops than before the truck was put on it. You see to make it bring good truck, it has to be fertilized highly. This leaves it richer than it was, and in better fix for cotton or grain."

"Is the renting for next year lively?"  
"I think there are double as many acres rented now for next season as there was this time last year. The price remains about the same and ranges from \$2.50 and over for the season. Land that is more than one mile from the railroad is considered out of the truck area."

J. A. C.

barber "Augusta," which has just anchored in the roads, has been severely damaged. The bark has lost six men. The bark Marie Emilie, is reported as having gone down with all on board while lying at anchor on the great banks. The French bark Hortense is a total wreck at the St. Bles d'Olonne. Her crew were saved.

**JAMES ACQUITTED.**  
The Probability of His Trial on Other Charges.—The Trial of the Jury.  
St. Louis, September 6.—A dispatch from Gallatin says that the jury has returned a verdict of acquittal in the Frank James case. The witnesses got all their testimony in by Saturday, but some of them made more interesting revelations of the stand of the inner life of the bandit brotherhood than they did in the court. Mrs. Sarah Hite, the beautiful Kentucky, whose charms, it is believed, first caused jealousy and dissensions to disturb the cut-throat fraternity, took occasion before departing on Sunday morning to denounce as malicious falsehoods all stories connecting her in a romantic way with Dick Liddell or any of the gang. She says that her marriage into the Hite family was her misfortune. Her life was made a hell on earth. She said that she would purposely absent herself from her meals in order to put her to the labor of preparing his especially after his morning killing of an old negro raised on the place, simply because he suspected him of knowing about the gang, he frequently threatened her. She said that she had met Dick Liddell and Wood Hite at a meeting when the latter accused the former of swindling him out of \$100. They both drew their weapons and went out in the yard, where eight shots were exchanged and neither was hit. There were seven bullet marks in the wall, and it would go much to detract from the interest of the stories of the marvelous marksmanship of these night riders.

Mr. W. D. Hamilton, prosecuting attorney of Davies county, opened the case for the state, and was followed by John Glover for the defense. He discussed the testimony of Dick Liddell and the Fords, and attempted to show by the statements of the nine reputable witnesses that only four men were in the Winston robbery. It is doubtful if the state will attempt to try the Weston case. The witnesses to the murder of Captain Sheets, of the Galatin bank, in 1880, are either dead or beyond the process of the court, and that case will probably be continued. The bandit now has to answer for the Blue Cut robbery, the Kansas City expedition robbery, the Louisville train robbery, the Hobbs' ferry was captured, the Galatin train robbery, the Cape Girardeau bank robbery, the Northfield murder and the Mussel Shoals robbery. Should be acquitted, the case should be made for the defendant's release on bail. As there was no likelihood in any of the above robberies except Winston, it will be before the relentless justice of Minnesota overrules the decision of the United States Supreme Court. It will be done with Dick Liddell. It is freely asserted that he will be taken to Ray county and tried for the murder of Wood Hite, should the government let him flee the country within a short time.

**THE YELLOW FEVER.**  
Pensacola Free, but the Navy Yard Growing Worse.—Marines to be Removed.  
WASHINGTON, September 6.—Commodore English last night telegraphed to Lieutenant Commander Walsh at Pensacola, Fla., that it would be impossible for marines who are now encamped near Pensacola to be moved north at present, but instructing him to move the camp to a point further removed from the infected district. If quarantine authorities would permit it, he authorized him to require if marines could be allowed to pass through the infected states, that they should be required to remove them north. There has not been a case of yellow fever among the marines who went into camp. The surgeon general of the marine hospital service received a dispatch this afternoon from the president of the United States at Pensacola, Florida, stating that the house to house inspection there has been discontinued, and reporting that the fever was getting worse at night, there having been six deaths within the last twenty-four hours. He stated, also, that he was improving the cordon around the navy yard wherever he could.

PENSACOLA, Fla., September 6.—Pensacola still remains in a healthy condition. The yellow fever has not been reported for several days. No new cases have been reported to-day.























## THROUGH THE CITY.

## A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

*The Day's Events in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the House—Real Estate Operations—Deaths of All Kinds—Name of General Interest, Etc.*

Yesterday was pay day with the police force and the boys are happy.

Chief Connolly has moved into his new residence on East Hunter street.

The Atlanta and West End street car company will receive two carriages the last of this week.

Mr. Wheeler, who was injured by the falling wall on Alabama street day before yesterday, was much better last night.

The horse cars to the spring have not been so well patronized this week. The cool weather keeps the folks away.

The remains of C. W. Andrews passed through the city last night en route to Petersburg, Va. Mr. Andrews' death occurred Tuesday last at Birmingham, Ala.

The street committee of the city council and the commissioners of streets are now contemplating a remedy for Hunter street which will last until that avenue to the cemetery can be macadamized.

The citizens on Forsyth street, near Castleberry street, were greatly excited yesterday, over the presence of a mad dog. Officer Abbott was sent for, and the dog's funeral occurred yesterday evening.

John Gordon, whose multiplicity of sins have been recorded, was yesterday arrested on the Boulevard by Captain Crum and Officer Stroud. Gordon was particularly wanted by a gentleman who signed a bond for his appearance.

The residence of Mr. George F. Richards, on Leckie street, was entered by a burglar night before last while the family was at prayer meeting, and a watch, some silver-plated goods and a five chamber revolver were stolen.

Ed Davis was arrested yesterday, upon a warrant charging him with abandoning his minor children. Davis's bond was fixed at \$200, and upon producing good sureties he was given his freedom until the superior court can look into his case.

Mattie Collins, a negro girl whose home is on Elliott street, was yesterday thrown from a horse she was riding near the colored college and seriously injured. Her right leg was broken below the knee, thigh dislocated and her skull fractured.

Officer Norman was out yesterday, and by the aid of crutches managed to get up town. Since receiving his wounds Officer Norman has found a dozen gashes in his coat and pants which were made by his prisoner at the time he received his wound.

Early yesterday morning a thief entered Mr. Joseph Curtis's residence, on Pine street, and was in the act of robbing the bureau drawers when Mr. Curtis awoke and frightened him away by firing at him twice. Neither shot hit the thief.

There was a good sized insurrection out on Port street last night. The parties engaged in it were negroes. Only one of the mob was hurt. The row originated in a quarrel between Alice Hughes and Mag Bond, two negro women. Alice Hughes was badly beaten up.

Mr. H. W. Graves had an elegant gold watch stolen from him yesterday morning. Mr. Graves was engaged in his yard on Walton street, and hung his vest on the fence. In one pocket was the watch. A thief came along and took the watch but left the vest. The watch has "H. W. G." engraved on one case.

Mr. Howard Grooms, a Newton county farmer, was in the city yesterday searching for a horse which was stolen from his place Monday night. For some time past a negro known as Alf Baker, has been working for Mr. Grooms. On Tuesday morning last Baker was absent and one of Mr. Grooms's horses was gone. Without much trouble Mr. Grooms succeeded in tracing the negro and horse to Atlanta.

## MR. MCGUIRE'S DEATH.

One of Atlanta's Oldest Citizens Passes Away—His Funeral Yesterday.

The funeral of Mr. C. P. McGuire, which occurred yesterday was one of the largest ever seen in Atlanta. The church of immediate conception, in which the services were conducted by the Rev. Father Hennessy, was absolutely packed with the friends of the deceased. The funeral procession was a long one and testified as to the great popularity of the deceased during his life.

Mr. McGuire had been a citizen of Atlanta for years. He was an Atlantian of long residence, and when the city began to rise Phoenix like from its ashes, Mr. McGuire took up the steady tramp of advancement which he maintained up to the time of his death. He was a contractor. At one time he was in the liquor business in this city, and at that time he was a great friendship between him and Mr. Tom O'Leary, now dead. Mr. McGuire died at his residence on Pryor street Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock. He was about forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

## AUGUST WEATHER.

The Minimum of Heat Lower than for Many Augusts.

As will be seen by a careful examination of the following table the month just past was not very remarkable in any respect, except that the minimum temperature was lower than that of any August of the period under review, and 5 degrees below the average of minimums. The maximum was 2 degrees lower than the average of maximums. This may strike some as contrary to their personal experience, for many are of the impression that the month was unusually warm. But the personal feelings are by no means accurate in determining temperature. The sensible effect of heat upon the body depends on the moisture in the air, the motion of the air, the physical condition of the body, as well as the temperature of the air.

The temperature and rainfall, compared with the corresponding month of each of the past seven years, is thus shown:

YEARS.	Maximum (Day of Month).	Minimum (Day of Month).	Mean.	Inches.	No. of Days.
1876	93	68	80.5	5.2	12
1877	95	68	81.5	6.8	9
1878	96	69	82.5	4.7	15
1879	91	67	79	5.2	10
1880	96	64	80	4.22	10
1881	97	71	84	3.88	8
1882	91	64	77.5	4.58	16
1883	91	64	77.5	4.58	7
Average	94.17	65.18	80.18	5.38	10

## TO BE BROUGHT BACK.

The Negro Who "Dances" Officer Bone in Jail at Challenge.

Several months ago Officer Bone of the Atlanta police force had occasion to arrest a negro man out in the fourth ward. The negro was known as Jordan Jones and he had the reputation of being a hard citizen to handle. When the officer approached Jones it was quite apparent that Jones was under the influence of liquor and that the liquor did not tend to make him in the least submissive. As soon as Officer Bone laid his hand on Jones the trouble began, but by a free use of his "persuader" the officer induced the negro to leave the place of arrest with him. Immediately after starting with his prisoner, Officer Bone put the nippers on the darky's wrist, and then with little trouble got him to Big Bethel church, but there he met a crowd of darkies, who began abusing him and who demanded the prisoner's release. Emboldened by the conduct of the mob, Jones began resisting the officer again.

Several of the negroes came to his aid, and the result was that Officer Bone lost his prisoner. By some member of the gang the officer was knocked down, and he remained on the sidewalk in an unconscious condition for some time. When he became conscious again the crowd had scattered, his nippers and pistol were gone, and he felt as though the church itself was on his shoulders instead of his head. With as little delay as possible the officer reported, at police headquarters, and then went to his home where he remained several days, so painful were his injuries. Every effort was made by the police department to capture Jones, but he evaded the officers for two or three days and then skipped the town. Since his departure nothing has been heard of him until yesterday. On yesterday Chief Connolly received a letter from a Chattanooga official, who stated that he had in custody in that city Jordan Jones the negro man who had "danced" and escaped from Officer Bone in this city. In reply to the letter Chief Connolly directed his men to get Jones and to-day or to-morrow he will send an officer for the fugitive.

## THREE FINGERED JACK.

A Celebrated Crook Was Once Well-Known in Atlanta.

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION will remember the gang of pickpockets that infested Atlanta during the exposition and the street of a portion of the clan by the Atlanta police and their subsequent conviction in the Fulton superior court. One of the most successful members of the band was a man whose name was Wilson, but who was generally known as Three Fingers Jack. On the day of the absence of two of the fingers of his right hand, Wilson together with a man named Donovan and one named Horton was arrested because of picking a Mr. Mosley's pocket at a school. Wilson, when taken into custody, denied the charge but the finding of several hundred dollars secreted in their clothing was a strong point against them and a preliminary trial resulted in their commitment to jail. Subsequently a grand jury found them guilty against them and they were placed upon trial with different results. Horton proved an alibi. Donovan paid a \$1,000 fine, and Three Fingers Jack was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Soon after his conviction he was delivered to one of the convict camps in the state but he escaped after serving only a few months of his sentence. Concerning his escape, there was at the time it occurred, some talk not altogether complimentary to one of the guards, Wilson, on account of his crippled condition, was detailed to carry water, but in discharging his duty he was overtaken by the vision of the giant. On that day, however, Wilson was absent at roll call and the guard was unable to account for his disappearance.

It appears that Wilson's sentence had no effect upon his morals, for immediately after his escape he renewed his crooked work and is now in jail at Lexington, Ky., where he was arrested last week, together with Nick Moran, Tom Shelly, and Big Mose. The quartette were detected playing their nefarious trade at the Lexington fair and Three Fingers Jack is now in for it again. It is to be hoped that Kentucky will be more successful in caging him than Georgia was.

Since Three Fingers Jack's escape from the chain gang a rather interesting feature of his Atlanta history has come to light. At his trial several bills were introduced as evidence against him. These particular bills were said to be the bills taken from Mr. Mosley's pocket at the cashed, and that gentleman identified them positively. This was a strong link in the evidence which secured Wilson's conviction. After receiving his sentence Wilson refused to get Mr. Anderson, now the recorder, who was one of his attorneys, to take charge of his overcoat and keep it until he should call for it. Mr. Anderson declined to be encumbered with the coat, and after a few days' delay, after sending the coat away the convict astonished his attorney with a little intelligence. He admitted that he had the money which was taken from Mr. Mosley, but said that he had no address. A trial as evidence was not Mr. Mosley's money. He then declared that the money taken from Mr. Mosley was hid in his overcoat when he was arrested and that it remained there until his friends took it out. To one of his attorneys and he had three, Wilson stated that there was \$2,000 secreted in that overcoat of which Mr. Anderson refused to become custodian.

## AFTER TWO YEARS.

A Detective Follows a Silent Trail for Twenty-four Months.

Just before daylight yesterday morning Stationhouse Keeper Buchanan brought to a successful termination a case which he has been working for nearly two years. Early in the winter of 1881 Sheriff Coryell, of Cobb, advised the Atlanta police force to be on the lookout for Frances Randolph and Rose Randolph, two negro women, who were wanted in Cobb county, for infanticide. The "bulletin" gave an accurate description of the two women. In set forth the fact that Frances Randolph had a child, a white infant child had met its death at the hands of its mother and that Frances was an accessory after the crime. Not many months after these facts had been posted at the Atlanta city prison where they came under the observation of the entire police force. Stationhouse Keeper Buchanan, in locating one of the fugitives, but a careful solution of the question developed the fact that the woman he had located was Frances Randolph. Knowing that Rose would hear of the arrest if it were made and get further away, Mr. Buchanan decided to wait awhile, hoping that by so doing he would be able to gather them both. From time to time he sought Frances Randolph's abode and her residence was always known to the officer. Several months ago Mr. Buchanan ascertained that the woman he had spotted was in the habit of spending one night of each week away from her home. Believing these nights were spent with her daughter the officer decided to fathom the visits. Several efforts to shadow her were useless, but on Sunday night he was successful in following the woman to her place of destination. The next day, arrayed as a countryman with produce to sell, the officer visited the house to which he had followed Frances and then found the object of his two year's search. Not thinking an arrest just then advisable, the supposed vendor of peas and beans took his departure. On Wednesday night he ascertained that the old woman had again gone to her daughter's home. That was just what he wanted. They were both together and that was his chance to "do" the last scene of the last act of the story. Quietly he went to Rose Randolph's home, and with little or no trouble succeeded in arresting the mother and daughter. He experienced no trouble in getting them to the stationhouse, where they remained until yesterday when Sheriff Coryell came for them, and carried them back to Marietta where they were safely jailed.

In the fall of 1881 Rose Randolph gave birth to a child. The babe was soon dead and an investigation of the case developed foul play. The women became frightened at the investigation and before they could be taken into custody fled. In November true bills charging them with infanticide were returned by the grand jury. Since leaving Marietta the women have been mostly in Atlanta. Rose was for awhile at Gainesville.

Great Attraction and Grand Opening at the Pavilion. The citizens of Atlanta have been busily engaged in making arrangements to supply Atlanta with parks and places for recreation and pleasure. A very considerable expense the Gate City street car company have built one of the most convenient and pleasant pavilions at Ponce de Leon, that can be found at any resort. Everything about it is complete. Thompson, whose name is national as a restaurateur, has taken charge of it. Everything connected with it, swings, dance halls, dining rooms, dressing rooms, billiard saloon, bowling alley, etc., are all complete, and he will have a grand opening this afternoon. Oysters, fish, and every thing called for, will be served. During the afternoon there will be music by an excellent brass band. No doubt hundreds of our citizens, and visitors in the city will go out to the spring. Atlanta presents no greater, or a more desired attraction.

## CORN AND COTTON.

## THE STAFF OF LIFE AND THE BODY'S WARMTH.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture—Cotton Not Materially Changed—Danger yet from the Equinoctial Storm—Improvement in Corn—Oats Crop, Etc., Etc.

The returns from the correspondents of the agricultural bureau have been compiled. At the date of the last report—one month ago—the condition of the leading crops, corn and cotton, was discouraging yet not utterly hopeless. There was a chance for a partial recovery from the damaging effects of the very hot, dry weather of July. Had a general rain occurred early in August, and at suitable intervals since, the prospect now would have been far better than it is. In a few localities there have been good seasons up to the first day of September, but the general drouth, with these exceptions, has not been broken.

The cotton prospect has undergone no great change. Some localities report a very decided improvement, due to local rains, while in others the crop has suffered a still further falling off. In the north Georgia no change is reported. The prospect, compared to an average crop, being still 70, as reported for August 1st. In middle Georgia the percentage is 66 against 75 in last report—lost 6. In the south Georgia the condition is very remarkable—63 now against 80 a month ago, a reduction of 17 per cent in one month. This result is largely due to the prevalence of the caterpillar, which will probably destroy the late crop in the greater part of that section. In the north Georgia a gain of 5 per cent since the August report, being 63 against 68. Southeast Georgia shows a slight improvement, the reports indicating a percentage of 88, against 85 a month ago. This section, however, produces but little cotton. In the state at large the cotton prospect has fallen off 5 per cent during the month under review against the general average at this date of 63. Some talk not altogether complimentary to one of the guards, Wilson, on account of his crippled condition, was detailed to carry water, but in discharging his duty he was overtaken by the vision of the giant. On that day, however, Wilson was absent at roll call and the guard was unable to account for his disappearance.

There has been a slight improvement in the general prospect of the corn crop. This is due to a considerable improvement in the prospect in east Georgia as compared with the July report. It is remarkable that the three sections north, middle and south Georgia, respectively, show a reduction in the percentage of a month ago, viz: 63, 67 and 82. There have been changes in the several counties composing these sections, especially in north Georgia, but they have exactly counterbalanced each other. In the north Georgia falls off one degree, and in the middle Georgia falls off one degree, while in the south Georgia it has increased 76 against 74. Ordinarily this showing would indicate a dearth of corn in Georgia next spring and summer, but fortunately there is more "old corn" on hand than in every section of the state. Thanks to the good crop of 1882, and especially to the abundant oat harvest which was secured in many sections. If the equally distributed, there is probably a sufficient quantity of corn in the barns and shortly to be gathered, to supply the wants of the farmers until next summer. It should be remarked that the farmers had given unusual attention to their crops during the past winter and spring, being enabled thereby by the plenty of grain on hand, and there will be more home-raised bacon cured the coming winter than for several years past.

Sugar cane shows a reduction in condition in every section except in southeast Georgia, where it has advanced from 90 to 95. In the state the prospect is 78 per cent of an average. Field peas and sweet potatoes have held their own, the former having slightly improved in consequence of late rains that have fallen. In southeast Georgia the sweet potato crop is reported fully up to an average. Indeed, this section of the state, which embraces about two tiers of counties next to the coast, is in better condition, so far as the present crops are concerned, than any other part of the state. Rice is the important crop of these counties, and its yield is almost guaranteed, and by two degrees less than an average. A large area has been and will be sown in turnips, but the stand is very imperfect, and with a fall till help is to be expected from the winter rains.

It is further worthy of remark, the number of correspondents who urge the policy of sowing largely of oats. The farmers of Georgia are well indoctrinated in the policy of sowing oats, and in the way of a reminder and exhortation, the writer would make it a point to always plan and plant and cultivate so as to have a surplus of corn when the oat crop comes in, and a surplus of oats when the corn crop comes in. The oat crop is fixed and known. The two crops are well known before remarked, should be complementary each of the other.

It is an encouraging sign to note the unanimity with which many correspondents urge upon each other the policy of more corn, less cotton, better preparation and more perfect cultivation. A poor crop season is always fruitful of good lessons which, if well remembered, will be a help and a guide in the many of the disappointments and losses which some farmers are so prone to charge to the account of drouths, storms, low prices and spurious fertilizers.

## HE WILL NOT SUE.

Dr. Griggs of West Point Declines to Go into Court Against the West Point Road.

About ten days ago Dr. W. W. Griggs, of West Point, was given a half-fare ticket to West Point by mistake at the union passenger depot, he having paid full fare. He did not notice the ticket, and when Conductor Herndon came around he refused to pay any more fare. The conductor put him off at East Point and he returned to Atlanta the next morning. He was not satisfied with the treatment he had received. It was reported and believed that Dr. Griggs would sue the railroad company for \$5,000 damages, and it is said he was advised by many friends to do so. Yesterday, however, a letter from a friend of the doctor announced that he would not sue the agent or the road and the incident sensation seems thus nipped in the bud.

## Armstrong's Minstrel's.

To-night the above organization will inaugurate a short season at DeWitt's opera house. From our exchanges from the cities and towns visited by them, we find very flattering and commendatory notices of their performances. On yesterday the Minstrel's began at Messrs. Phillips, Crow and quite a number were taken in a short time. In speaking of their entertainment in Washington City, the National Republican says: "The Minstrel's are particularly strong, and the concert music is given with a badinage and finish seldom met with in other organizations, while the vocal and instrumental music is of a high order, and the Minstrel's furnish a sufficient amount of fun to keep the audience in excellent humor. The most noteworthy feature of the Minstrel's is their dancing, which is exceedingly well performed. The powers of the Minstrel's are so good that they are able to keep the audience in a roar."

The art reception at the studio of Mr. Horace Bradley and Mrs. Eugenia J. Bacon will be continued at their rooms in the library building until Saturday evening. Visitors received each day from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. A cordial welcome extended to all.

## STILSON, JEWELER, FINE CLOTHING

RELIABLE GOODS, FAIR DEALING AND BOTTOM PRICES, 53 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

## THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., September 6, 1883.

List of circuits showing the cases remaining undisposed of:

Western circuit..... Rome circuit.....10  
Southern circuit..... Cherokee circuit.....10  
Augusta circuit..... Middle circuit.....7  
Albany circuit..... Brunswick circuit.....5  
Palatka circuit..... Middle circuit.....30  
Chattahoochee circuit..... Eastern circuit.....30  
Flint circuit..... Atlanta circuit.....4  
Coweta circuit.....16

## NORTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 5. Dobb vs. State. Dismissed.

No. 6. Parker vs. Sambaugh. Complaint from Lumpkin. Argued. W. Boyd, for plaintiff in error. J. S. Dorsey, for defendant.

No. 7. Graham vs. Dahlonega Gold Mining Co. et al. Equity from Lumpkin. Argued. W. Boyd, for plaintiff in error. H. H. Perry, for defendant.

No. 8. Beck et al. vs. State. Dismissed.

No. 9. Chester vs. Newton. Withdrawn.

No. 10. Gunter vs. Money. Covenant from Hall. Argued. W. L. Marler, for H. H. Perry, for plaintiff in error. J. S. Dorsey, for defendant.

No. 11. Camp et al. vs. Cochran et al. Ejectment from Hall. Argued. Dudley & Thompson, H. H. Perry, for plaintiff in error. Claud Estes, for defendant.

## WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Cobb vs. Wise, trustee, et al. Equity from Chocoma. Argued. H. C. McDaniel, J. R. Lyle, for plaintiff in error. A. S. Erwin, for defendant.

No. 2. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 3. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 4. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

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No. 14. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 15. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

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No. 17. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 18. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 19. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 20. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

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No. 31. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 32. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 33. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 34. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 35. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 36. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 37. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 38. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 39. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 40. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 41. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 42. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 43. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 44. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 45. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

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No. 50. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

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No. 52. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 53. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 54. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

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No. 56. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 57. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 58. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 59. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 60. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 61. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 62. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 63. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 64. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.

No. 65. Barron vs. A. J. Cobb. Dismissed. Pending appeal from Cobb vs. Wise.



## MCBRIDE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The largest and most complete stock of

### CROCKERY,

GLASS, WOODEN

### AND TINWARE

In the south for sale at MCBRIDE & CO.'s, Gem and Mason Fruit Jars at bottom figures.

LOWEST PRICES KNOWN SINCE 1861.

LOOK OUT FOR

BARGAINS

For the next thirty days I will offer to the public my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, and the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company's silverware at astonishingly low prices. Give me a call and I will convince you that you will save money by giving me a trial. I will sell regardless of profit and cost. You will find me headquarters for fine tinted and white crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,  
5 Whitehall street.

### COTTON AND WEATHER.

Corro—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 1/16 New York at 10 1/16; in Atlanta at 9 1/16.

### Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNA CORPS U. S. A.,  
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, September 6, 10:21, P. M.  
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.10	73	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
Augusta.	30.10	73	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
Galveston.	30.08	72	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
Indianapolis.	30.07	72	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
Key West.	29.94	70	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
Mobile.	30.07	72	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
Montgomery.	30.07	72	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
New Orleans.	30.07	72	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
Pensacola.	30.07	72	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
Portland.	30.07	72	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
Savannah.	30.07	72	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.

### LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
8:31 a. m.	30.14	63	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Smoky.
10:31 a. m.	30.17	72	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Cloudy.
2:31 p. m.	30.10	73	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Cloudy.
8:31 p. m.	30.08	74	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.
10:31 p. m.	30.10	73	N. E.	5	Clear.	00 Clear.

Mean daily bar. 30.11 Maximum ther. 76.0  
Minimum ther. 63.6 Minimum rain. 65.0  
Rain. 75.9 Total rainfall. 00

Cotton Held.

Observations taken at 5 p. m.—Local time.

Atlanta District.	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Atlanta.	76	63	00
Spaldingburg.	82	63	00
Toccoa.	81	64	00
Galveston.	82	64	00
Dalton.	81	60	00
Calhoun.	86	62	00
Cartersville.	83	64	00
West Point.	87	61	00
Newnan.	84	61	00
Griffin.	82	62	00

### AVERAGE.

DISTRICTS.	Max.	Min.	Rain.
1 Wilmington.	74	61	00
2 Charleston.	82	65	00
3 Augusta.	84	66	00
4 Savannah.	90	70	00
5 Atlanta.	81	63	00
6 Montgomery.	91	69	00
7 Mobile.	92	64	00
8 New Orleans.	92	71	00
9 Galveston.	93	70	00
10 Vicksburg.	89	61	00
11 Little Rock.	85	52	00
12 Memphis.	83	56	00
Mean of Districts.	86.6	64.1	00

† Rainfall inappreciable.

Our New Improved  
Watch is rapidly su-  
perceding all others  
where accuracy is de-  
sired. Very low prices  
for fine time-keepers.  
Send for Catalogue.  
J. P. Stevens  
Watch Co.,  
ATLANTA, GA.

### GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1876.

### BAKER'S CHOCOLATES

Baker's Premium Chocolate, the best  
preparation of plain chocolate for family  
use. — Zeller's —  
From which the excess of oil has been  
removed, easily digested and extremely  
valuable for invalids. — Zeller's —  
Chocolate, a drink or eaten as con-  
fectionery is a delicious article highly  
recommended by teachers. — Baker's  
Chocolate, invaluable as a diet for chil-  
dren. — German Sweet Chocolate, a  
most excellent article for families.  
Sold by Grocers everywhere.  
W. BAKER & CO.,  
Dorchester, Mass.

MY STORE IS NOW COMPLETE.

I AM SELLING

### CLOTHING

AT VERY MUCH

### REDUCED PRICES

To close out all stock now on hand.

### A. B. ANDREWS

16 Whitehall Street.

### PRINTING.

BEST WORK, QUICKEST TIME  
LOWEST PRICES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED  
ON REQUEST.

THE  
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.,  
ATLANTA.

## CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

NOW IN TRANSIT.

AND WILL BE RECEIVED THIS WEEK THE LARGEST STOCK OF

## CARPETS, ALL GRADES,

Ever shown in any southern store. Mr. Chamberlin has been engaged buying these goods the past three weeks, and the choicest de-  
signs and latest production of the Carpet trade has been secured. Our arrangements have been made in this department so that our

PRICES WILL BE BEYOND COMPETITION

DON'T FAIL TO LOOK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

## CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

### PICTURE FRAMES, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

I NOW HAVE THE BEST AND MOST VARIED  
assortment of gold, oak, plush, antique, bronze  
and antique chestnut picture frame mouldings,  
velvet, plush, gold frames, engravings, etchings,  
and heliotype, and the handsomest stock of fine  
stationery, etc., ever in Atlanta. Office supplies,  
blank books, etc.

D. C. PITCHFORD,

Successor to Lovejoy & Pitchford,

BOOK-SELLER, STATIONER & PICTURE-  
FRAME DEALER,

28 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

### LYNCH & LESTER

—ARE SELLING—

### PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS

Cheaper than any other house in the city at No. 9  
Whitehall street.

F. L. FREYER,

The oldest and only exclusive Dealer in

### PIANOS & ORGANS,

In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments.

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low,  
thoroughly repaired and will last many years yet.  
Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired.  
Call and get the best instruments for the least  
money, fully warranted. Catalogues and further  
information cheerfully given by mail. Address:  
F. L. Freyer,  
27 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

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## HIRSCH BROS

GRAND DISPLAY!

NEW FALL GOODS!!

FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS'

AND BOYS' WEAR.

The handsomest stock of Ready-made Clothing in the market.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is replete with all the choice and novel styles introduced this season.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

"SPOT-CASH"

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

SHOES

In this line I am ahead of all

competition and can show the

finest line of these goods in the

city. My stock of Ladies and

Misses'

SHOES

is especially full and every one

can be suited. In

CHILDREN'S

HAND-MADE SCHOOL

SHOES

I am supplying the town.

These Shoes are cheaper

than machine sewed Shoes, offered

by some other dealers and

will wear

LONGER

THAN

TWO PAIR

of the ordinary Shoes. If you

want to save money, and every-

body does, have your Children

"shod" with these celebrated

hand-made

SHOES

and your pockets will feel

happy.

Don't take my word for it

but try it yourself.

A full stock of all the Stand-

ard Makes always on hand.

SMITH'S

SCROFULA

SYRUP

CURES NEURALGIA.

DEAR SIR:—

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